# WASHINGTON CITY.

TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1858.

THE PRESENT SOURCE OF DANGER TO THE DEM OCRATIC PARTY

All the signs of the times denote a most lament able state of disintegration, imbecility, and demoralization among the natural adversaries of the democratic party. With their conflicting creeds all repudiated by the people; unable to bring forward a decent pretext of opposition to the democractic fixed policy of the country; beaten before the people in every form of organization in which they have presented themselves, and incapable of uniting upon any common ground of alliance, offensive or sive, against the democratic party—the piebald array of republican, abolition, know-nothing, federal opposition, present a hopeless picture of defeat, discord, and demoralization. The politics of the country has never before presented an aspect so eless for the opposition or so promising for the eracy as now, if the democracy were but true to themselves. It has become apparent to the world that democratic principles and the democratic organization are absolutely invincible to outside attack; and that their discomfiture or defeat is a work which none other but democratic ands are capable of accomplishing.

The only ugly feature in the politics of the hour, is the fact that the democratic party, its men and measures, are subject to formidable attack only from those professing allegiance to its organization, and claiming fellowship with the very cause which they are stabbing to the heart.

The history of this defection, this treason, has been marked by a forbearance on the part of the party itself as signal as has been the violence and ess of the domestic attack of which it has been the object. Indeed, this forbearance has been carried to such an extent as now to be insolently claimed by the recusants as a duty incumbent upon the party; insomuch, that even the natural right of self-defence is denied it, and the simple act of protecting itself from assault and vituperation poured upon it day after day, week after week, month after mouth, without cessation, by the seceders, is denounced as an aggression upon individual independence, and an arrogant exercise of party tyranny. There is a point in the policy of a party towards insubordinate members at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue. The wisest of our household proverbs admonishes the most indulgent of parents that to spare the rod is to spoil the child.

The democratic party of this country has never failed to conquer its avowed enemies. 'It has me them upon every issue they have chosen to present and upon every field on which they have tendered a battle. It has met them, often in severe and doubtful struggle, but always to conquer and to over-

Its great danger is not now from the outside; it is from within. Our party has won too many victories over the advocates of bad principles, vicious measures, and destructive heresies; it has achieved too much for the constitution and for the Union : it is too essential to the country and to the success of in need of the usage. For who are not acquainted free institutions, to be allowed, after all the triumphs | with the life and services of Gen. Quitman? it has achieved over its outside adversaries, to be set upon and pulled to pieces, by mad and bad men from within, who, failing to obtain the rule in its organization, are bent upon its ruin.

The great question at present with the party is how to deal with this demestic defection; and that treme views as a politician, commencing life as a question presents simply the issue, whether the defection shall be allowed to go on unchecked until it shall have accomplished all the mischief it can into the extreme doctrines and feelings of what are achieve, or whether effectual measures shall be known now as the school of southern extremists. taken at once to confront it and counteract the in- None doubted the sincerity of General Quitman's democratic party never lost anything by a bold and to put life and fortune to the hazard in their defence. frank defence of its policy. On the contrary, its greatest successes have been won by a thorough and searching discussion of all public questions before the people. If experience has taught the value of this policy in dealing with an open enemy, shall we disregard its precepts when we come to deal with enemies fighting under the cloak of friends?

We are not, therefore, disposed to take position among those who are counselling silence and inertness, while a portion of the democratic politicians of the North, with a few infatuated abettors at | paigns are familiar topics among our populace, as the South, are assailing the party for its action in the affair of Kansas. We have no heart for conflict with men who have once stood high in the ranks of the democracy. Our inclinations have been for peace and for toleration, and we have incurred infinitely more censure for the forbearance with which we have treated them in the past stages of this defection, than has even been showered upon our heads by recusant democratic journals for what little of rebuke and expostulation we have directed at their leaders. But the true men of the party cannot avoid a controversy that is wantonly forced upon them but must join issue, and let the consequences fall upon the heads of the real aggressors.

We confess that we were among those who hoped for goveral weeks that the settlement of the Kansas controversy which was proffered by Congress in the Conference Bill, if not approved, would at least be acquiesced in, by the larger portion of the anti-Lecompton democrats who had separated themselves during the winter from the body of the democratic party. Abundant assurances had been given that this would be the case, by men who are now most prominently endeavoring to rip up that settlement, and to reopen the controversy. We say we hoped; for we cannot say that our faith in the word and integrity of the controlling spirits in the movement was such as to engender a confident expectation of the sort. In the language of these men, we were willing, upon the basis of acquiescence in the provisions of the English bill, that "bygones should be bygones" between them and the party; and so scrupulously did we respect this understanding, that we forbore often to vindicate the administration and

minds to unite themselves for better or for worse with the black-republican organization.

We hoped that the conduct of these violent par tisans would be disavowed by their more influential leaders, and we were fain to take the declaration made by Judge Douglas in his speech of June 15 in the extra session of the Senate, as the platform on which the better portion of his party would act. We allude to the declarations of the senator in which, after expressing his regret at having been unable to give his vote for the conference bill, he said of

that measure:

"But when the bill became a law the whole question was remanded to Kansas, to be decided at an election, which has been fixed for the first Monday in August. Whichever way the people of Kansas may decide the question at that election will be final and conclusive. If they reject the proposition submitted by Congress the Lecompton constitution is dead, and there is an end of the controversy. If, on the contrary, they accept the 'proposition,' Kansas from that moment becomes a state of the Union, and thus the controversy terminates. Whether they shall accept or r jeet the proposition is a question for the people of Kansas to deads for themsetses, and with which norther Congress nor the people of the several States, nor any person, official or otherwise, outside of that Territory, has any right to interfere.

"Hence the Lecompton controversy is at an end; for all men, of all parties, must be content with and abide by whatever decision the people of Kansas may make."

The controversy which was at an end in the middle of June, notwithstanding these emphatic words,

dle of June, notwithstanding these emphatic words which were accepted as tendered in good faith, is renewed by the senator himself in the middle of July, at the first moment of reaching his constituents-renewed in language breathing a spirit and tone as inconsistent with any intention to let "bygones be bygones," or to cultivate peace and harmony with the great body of the democratic party outside of Illinois, as they are at war with all that his most intimate friends had allowed themselves to expect of him before his departure from the East.

But the language of Judge Douglas at Chicago, nimical as it is to the democratic party of the Union and the policy it has pursued on the Kansas question, is mild in comparison with the extravagant and insolent terms of denunciation which are daily employed by his followers in the North; and there is this characteristic which further distinguished his speech at Chicago from the fulminations of his lesser organs, that, whereas he does assail his republican competitor in Illinois, the whole force of their assaults and vituperation is turned upon the democratic party and administration, while they have no blows to deal against the black republicans. It being thus apparent, that the chief source of danger to the democratic party and its cause is from

those who claim, while stabbing it to the heart, to be of it and a part of it, we, for one, shall not be deterred, by any sort of clamor, from defending it from the insidious assaults of professed friends as assiduously as from the open attacks of the avowed enemy. The danger from outside attack has been so often encountered and surmounted by the democracy, as to afford no very serious grounds of olicitude. The danger from within is new and unusual, and must be repelled with a vigor and sternness equal to the novelty of the case, and the urgent necessities of the emergency.

## DEATH OF GENERAL QUITMAN.

The telegraph surprises the country with the announcement of the death of this excellent and gallant man. The demise occurred at Natchez, in Mississippi, on Sunday last, and was produced by a return of the fatal disease contracted at the National Hotel, here, in the spring of last year.

Custom enjoins upon us a recital of the leading incidents of the life of the deceased; but there are few men in the country whose memories stand less

He was a native of New York, in Dutchess county, whence he emigrated to Mississippi at an early age. There, in the course of time, he amassed a large fortune and won a distinction and name such as few citizens of his adopted State enjoyed. He held exwhig, embracing, in the course of time, the peculiar politics of Mr. Calhoun, subsiding from these views

He was a determined enemy of our present neutrality laws, and his speech two or three years ago in opposition to them is marked with very great ability, and is probably the most brilliant of his life. His voice was not suitable to oratory, and opposed an insuperable impediment to his achievement of very great distinction as a popular speaker.

He was appointed by President Polk as Major General in the army during the war with Mexico: and his distinguished services in the Mexican camthey are matters of honorable record in our history.

General Quitman has discharged the responsible functions of the chairmanship of the House Committee on Military Affairs for three sessions of Congress, and his loss will be especially felt in this department of congressional duty. He was held in high personal esteem by all his fellow-members of every political opinion, and he was always heard in Congress with deferential courtesy and respect. He if we fall go back to Queenstown to await or died at the age of sixty-one.

We publish on the first page of this morning's paper the admirable speech of Hon. Henry M. Phillips, of Pennsylvania, on the expenditures and revenues of the government, delivered at the last session of Congress. It will be read with interest, for Mr. Phillips has discussed the subject with that freedom and clearness which is only the result of a thorough acquaintance with its details

We publish this morning in another column a few of the expressions of the press on the speech of Judge Douglas at Chicago.

In another column will be found the valedictory of Mr. Mayers, one of the editors of the Nationa Democrat, published at Chicago, and now defur Mr. Mayers' explanations of the causes which led to this result are complete, and need no comment.

The President has appointed Brevet Major James Long-street, of the 5th regiment of infantry, paymaster in the United States army, in place of Major J. Y. Dashiell, re-cently dismissed.

forbore often to vindicate the administration and party from the attacks which were kept up upon them by the more impracticable and violent antis-Lecompton editors, who had evidently made up their compton editors, who had evidently made up their Pennsylvania.—Herrisburg Union, July 15.

A MODEL VIRGINIA SUMMER RESORT.

Of all the States of the Union the Old Dominion most abounds in mineral springs. Scores of them of more or less value have been made accessible to the people of our hot and dusty cities by the long lines of railroads which now traverse that State. Nearly all of these springs are situated in that elevated region where the Alleghanics divide the waters which seek the ocean through the Mis-sissippi and the Gulf of Mexico from those which find an

vautages of these summer resorts surpass any of a similar character in the United States. They furnish waters as powerful and efficacious as any in the world for the cure of all sorts of chronic maladies. They are now of easy access, the old stage-coach having yielded to the lose

The great drawback to these places has, heretofore, been the want of energy, capital, and taste upon the part of their proprietors. They have been made as repulsive as possible by the ignorance and parsimony of their proprietors. Complaints have for yours been justly made of the wretched accommodations at those places. Invalids and pleasure-seekers have filled the laud with horrible accounts of the comfortless cabins, dirty beds, slovenly dining-rooms, and execrable cooking at these various.

We are pleased that at some of these really magnifi-cent mineral springs capital, energy, and architectural taste have at last produced marvellous changes. We hear constant and particular mention made of the Alad-din-like transformation of the "Old Swarr Springs"— the oldest and most aristocratic of all the Virginia summer retreats. By the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars in the erection of new and beautiful villas, cottages, hotels, and bath-houses, a thourand guests can now be comfortably accommodated at the Sweet Springs. Costly furniture and all the comforts of a first-class hotel have taken the place of the rude ac-commodations of former times. A table furnished with every luxury and a cellar filled with choice wines are not the least attractions of this favored spring.

the least attractions of this favored spring.

This watering place is situated in the midst of the most beautiful valley of Virginia, surrounded by moun-tains abounding with game. It is distant some seventeer tains abounding with game. It is distant some seventeer miles from the White Sulphur Springs, and its baths are the finest in the world.

Burke, in his work on the mineral springs of this cour try, thus speaks of these celebrated baths, page 183 scribe, his enthusiasm would carry him to the thire celestial ether and his head resting on the bosom of an angel." To those who have enjoyed the pleasures of

This delightful resort is only some eighteen hours' jour ney, by railway and stage-coach, from Washington and Richmond. It is the favorite resort of the wealth and fashion of the southern States during the months of July August, and September, and is the gayest of all the Virginia watering places.

inia watering places.

The season is at its height from the 20th of July to the

### NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. The Sons of Malta.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—The national convention of the Sons of Malta met here to-day. Three hundred and fifty delegates were present, and about 1,500 visiting members in the city. Henry Southers, of Pennsylvania, was selected president. The annual report shows that \$78,500 were expended for charity during the year, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$1,500. A procession of the order will take place before the close of the convention, which will continue several days. Serious Accident from Camphene

NEWARK, July 18.—Late last night Susaraah Jack, an aged German woman, while attempting to fill a camphene lunp, was so badly injured by its explosion that she died in a few hours. Her daughter lies in a precarious condition from the same accident. Nonrole, July 19.—The United States steamer Fulton, from the Gulf of Mexico, bound to Fortsmouth, New Hampshire, arrived at quarantine to-day, having met with an accident to her machbery.

Markets.

New Yoak, July 19.—Cotton is firm at last quotations—sales 1,200 bales. Flour is higher—sales of 15,000 bbls.; State, \$3 85 a \$3 90; Ohio, \$4 65 a \$4 75; Southern, \$4 45 a \$4 70. Wheat is firm and higher—sales of 80,000 bushels; new southern white, \$1 45; red, \$1 15 a \$1 20. Corn is buoyant—sales of 42,000 bushels; white, \$4 a 85 cents. Pork is steady—mess, \$16 90 a \$17. Lard is dull at 11½ a 11½ cents. Whiskey is dull at 24 cents. Sugar is firm; Muscovado, 6½ a 7½ cents; Porto Rico, 7 a 8½ cents. Coffee is steady at 10½ a 11½ cents for Rio. Spirits Turpentine is firm at 44½ a 45 cents. Rosin is heavy at \$1 62½. Rice is steady at 3 a 3½ cents.

## THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPHIC CABLE.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

UNITED STATES FRIGATE NIAGARA, June 27 .- I send this by an American packet ship, in the hope that it may reach you sooner than if it went by mail. First, let me say that we have been at sea since the 10th instant, (seventeen days.) nine of which were spent in a gale of the worst description—so bad, in fact, that the Agamemnou was given up by her captain, a large portion (100 miles) of her coil having shifted and moved about during the gale. Two of her men had their arms and legs fractured. A marine was literally frightened out of his wits, and is now crazy. The scene on board was terrible. The Valorous nearly lost her boats and the Gorgon her masts. The Niagara escaped without damage, and behaved in magnificent style. She is a grand ship—nothing like her on the ocean. We lost sight of the Agamemnon during the gale. She was obliged to run before it for thirty-six hours, and Captain Preedy gave her up. He behaved splendidly, it is said, with great coolness and self-possenion.

behaved splendidly, it is said, with great coomess and self-possenion. We have made two splices, the first of which was accomplished yesterday about twelve o'clock, and it broke when three miles had been paid out from each ship. It broke on the Niagara. The second splice was made at five p. m. yesterday, and the continuity gave way at a quarter-past one this morning. We had out from each ship about forty-five miles. The Agamemnon was, of course, out of sight, and we are now on the rendezvous awaiting her appearance. We are in latitude 52,02, longitude 32,33, the point selected as the place where we were to meet.

rere to meet.

I don't think we will succeed. We will try again, and

The Accident on the Erie Railroad.—It will be seen by a despatch elsewhere, that the coroner's jury in the railroad-accident case at Fort Jervis have rendered a verdict entirely exculpating the railroad company from all blame. They were just two hours coming to a conclusion on the subject, taking the testimony, examining the construction of the rails, and all the other details necessary to arriving at a calm and deliberate epinion as to how and by whose action over fifty of their fellow-beings were, in an instant, frightfully mangled and mutilated. They have pronounced the skirts of the company clear of blood—rather a hasty judgment, we think, but after all not without precedent in such cases. Thus we go from one railroad slaughter to another, with a verdict in each case of "no one to blame." Our hope now is in the courts. Let every injured passenger bring suits against the company for damages sustained, and the public may derive some satisfaction from the result.

[N. Y. Herald, Sund sy morning.]

Decreased Consumption of Champage.—The Courrier de Rheims complains that the consumption of champague wine has of late years been on the decline, and in preof it states that whereas in 1856-'7 11,420,198 bottles were exported, and 2,468,818 sold in France, in 1857-'8 only 7,368,310 were exported, and 2,421,454 were sold in France. In the former year the total was 13,359,016 bottles, and the latter only 9,789,764.

The French editor might be puzzled to account for the fact should be be informed that the consumption of "champagne" in the United States within the period mentioned has not decreased at all. In truth, we are well nigh independent of the French producer, or any other grower of vines, and will probably continue so while the market is as liberally supplied with drugs, acids, &c., of every variety as it now is.—Journal of Omnumers.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Naw Youk, July 18, 1858

they at one time fondly imagined. They find it a harder task than they anticipated to blend the republican eit and the Funwa-nothing water, and have not as yet discovered the chemical agent by which that desirable fusion is to be effected.

The organ per excellence of know-nothingism in this city and Stake, the New York Express, and the avoved organ of Seward republicanism, whose editor is ambitious of election to Congress from Westchester country, vice John B. Haskin, cashiered for descrition and treachery, are at loggerheads as to the manner in which "the happy family" is to be constituted, and in their mutual criminations and recriminations speak faithfully, I believe, the opinions of the parties which they respectively represent.

The Courier says that it was the absurd opposition of the republicans to Mr. Fillinore that caused the election of Mr. Bochahan. The Courier sike why the knownothings that defeated Fremont in 1856, and the Express insists that it was the absurd opposition of the republicans to Mr. Fillinore that caused the election of Mr. Bochahan. The Courier sike why the knownothings do not "assept the invitation of the republicans now, and come into car ranks, condexendingly promising them as advantageous a position as if "they had been with us from the beginning." The Express replies that the reason why the invitation was not accepted is, because the know-nothings "do not belong in our ranks," and adds that "they respectfully decline coming there." The Courier indiguantly rebukes the audacity of the Express and some leaders of the Americans for asking the republicans to abandon their name and principles and form a new party; and the Express.

The ounted action of Gongress, in opposition the democracy, is pointed to with pride by the know-nothings had anything else to mount than the negro, and if the know-nothings had anything more reliable to offer as a substitute than that vicious, broken-down, misshapen steed, called "native Americanism," there might be something reasonable in the request of

The coroner's jury empanelled to hold an inquest on the balies of the persons who were killed by the recent accident on the Eric milroad have brought in a verdict completely exculpating the company from the charge of having caused the accident by want of proper caution and supervision of the road. This verdict does not give general satisfaction. The wounded passengers and the families of the victims are about to sue the company for damages, and the probabilities are that they will find very sympathizing juries.

The city inspector reports that the number of deaths in this city during the past week is 553, an increase of 111 as compared with the previous week. Of the whole number of deaths 274, or nearly one-half, were of infants under one year of age, and 90 of the other deaths

fants under one year of age, and 90 of the other deaths were of children under ten years. The assigned cause of this increased mortality among children is, the consump-tion of vegetables and unripe fruits. The following is a

A sad casualty took place on Friday evening. Five young women, inmates of the House of Mercy, went to bathe in the North River at the foot of 86th street. They joined hands in proceeding into the water, went beyond their depth, and were drowned. Their bodies have not been recovered. The police are employed dragging for them.

defined who were members of the swill-init committee of the Board of Health, and from whose report trank Leslic differs so materially.

The week closed on a most inanimate money market. Capital is still offered largely in excess of the demand of the business community, and rates of interest are merely nominal. I have heard of large sums being offered on call at 3 per cent, per annum, and refused. The Banks' statement of to-morrow will show a large increase in specie, and perhaps a slight increase in loans and deposites. There is a pretty general expression of confidence that the fall trade will commence early, and that the present stagnation will soon give place to business activity; but as yet there are no signs of the movement.

Foreign exchange was dull for the steamer of yesterday at the following rates: Bankers' sterling 109½ a 109½; good commercial do. 109 a 109½; exchange on laris 5.15 a 5.11½; on Amsterdam, 41½ a 41½; on Hamburg, 36¼ a 36½ and on Bremen, 79 a 79½. The exports of specie from this port for the week ending Saturday

of specie from this port for the week ending were as follows:	Saturday
Schoener S. D. Sparks, Porto Rico—Joubloona. Steamer Borussia, Hamburg—American gold coin Deig Wheaton, Gonalves, Do do do Thalers. Do do the Thalers. Do co Co do do doubloons. Do Co do do do doubloons. Do City of Washington, Diverpool—gold bars. Do do Soverejos.	\$8,799 2 8,074 0, 700 0, 1,639 8 6,376 0 1,000 0 16,800 0 590,851 0 4,000 0
Total for the week	637,240 0 13,100,867 0
Total 1858	13,738,107 7

The business at the stock board on Saturday morning was very light. There was no marked change in prices. The feeling was rather strong at the close, at the following rates: Pacific Mail, 85: N. Y. Central, 85i; Erie, 18i; Hud. Riv., 28i; La Crosse & Mill., 5i; Reading, 45i; Mich. Cen., 58i; Mich. 8, 23i; Panama, 195; Ill. Cen., 75; Gal. & Chie., 88i; Clev. & Tol., 36i; Chie. & R. I., 75i; and Mil. & Miss., 18. There was no second board.

Chic. & R. 1, 75 ; and Mil. & Miss., 18. There was no second board.

There was a fair business at the Corn Exchange yesterday. Flour was active at former prices. Wheat was quite firm. Corn was steady. Perk was quite and firm. Beef was somewhat scarce and buoyant. Cotton was firm and active at the opening of the market, but fell of elightly towards the close. Sugars were in good demand at the advance.

Carrie Contract C	Custom-house.		Sub-treasury.		
	Receipts.	Beceipt	n.	Paymen	ts.
July 12	\$167,532 68	\$224,086	75	\$158,35	5.8
July 13	98,499 58	83,750		78,161	2
July 14	103,109 18	320,474	40	313,680	1 2
July 15	170,625 71	189, 233		222,930	
July 16	78,483 12	160, 876		279,015	
July 17	43,581 08	115,395	95	226, 314	3
Total for the week. Balance in sub-treas		1,093,826	71	1,278,468	
parance in sur-near			10000	4,063,781	-
Add receipts for the	week	*********		1,093 820	
Total coin and bullio	n in sub-tream	ury		5,187,608	. 51
The Part of the Pa	STATE OF STREET	NAME OF		ADSUM.	.00

LIVING GRADUATES OF YALE.—The oldest living graduate of Yale College is John McClellan, Esq., of Woodstock, who graduated in 1785, seventy-three years ago.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON JUDGE DOUGLAS'S CHICAGO SPEECH

[From the Pally Porasylvanian, July 16.]

We must confess curselves disappointed in the character of the speech made by this gentleman at Chicago the other day, as we think all true friends of the democratic party have been. It is not what the senator's friends had anticipated, in any particular, so far as relates to the differences he has had with his party friends. It was not expected that he would confess to error in his course during the last session of Congress, or that he would withdraw the many ungenerous sentiments he had uttered against the administration and others touching the Kansas imbroglio; but it was expected that he would present a calm, clear, and impartial review of his own course, and, whilst claiming for himself honesty of purpose and patriotic motives, he would concede as much to the President and the overwhelming majority of true democrats in Congress who differed with him, not only on one but on many, very many questions during the session. It ident and the overwhelming majority of true democrats in Congress who differed with him, not only on one but on many, very many questions during the session. It was hoped that he would treat the question of admitting Kansasi into the Union under the Lecompton constitution as a past issue—as a question which had been disposed of and in reference to which the party had taken its position by the action of the majority, and that he would concede that the minerity, of whom he is the leader, were bound to acquiesce in and sustain, that decision—that he would labor to mitigate rather than magnify the errors which he affects to discover in the action of his party, and in the policy of an administration which he assisted to bring into power. It was believed, also, that he would seek to assuage the angry feelings that had arisen between himself and his fellow democrats as far as possible. But in all these particulars we are disappointed. His effort is devoted to the cause of Judge Douglas, and to that only. His policy, sayings, and doings; his consistency and pride of position, are maintained and vindicated regardless of the feelings of others. He assumes with an air of rare arrogance, that the struggle he had with his party friends was for principle; he for it and they against it; and that he was right and disinterested, and they all wrong and all selfish. He could not treat the issues as presenting reasonable ground for honest difference of opinion. He ranks himself as a member of the party as heretofore—repels and repudiates the doctrines of Mr. Lincoln, his republican competitor for the Senate, and yet at the same time labors to put the action of his own party in the most offensive light before the world. He charges that it attempted to "consummate vile fraud," which he resisted to the utmost. "We resisted," says he, "until the attempt was abandoned." Nor is he at all satisfied with the law as it finally passed. He claims to discover in it great wrong and inequality. Indeed, he pursues the wrongs of his party with so Nor is he at all satisfied with the law as it finally passed. He claims to discover in it great wrong and inequality. Indeed, he pursues the wrongs of his party with so much zeal that one would suppose that he had lost all respect for it, and all confidence in its men and measures. But still he says he is of it, and he is for maintaining its organization. Now, we can understand why a man should labor to degrade and dishonor his party when he intends to leave it, but we cannot fathom the motives of him who seeks to establish the wrongs, and even the crimes of his party, whilst declaring his unalterable determination to adhere to it. To say the least of it, the hero of such a feat takes great pains to show that he is fond of bad society. The truth is, the Chicago speech of Mr. Douglas is something of a mystery; within our circle its true purpose has been the problem that none could fully solve. It is not a great effort, by any means. It is without method as to topics, and, we our circle its true purpose has been the problem that none could fully solve. It is not a great effort, by any means. It is without method as to topics, and, we think, without due consideration as to the ends to be accomplished. It does not abound with those high-toned and magnanimous sentiments towards his party friends, so certain to beget good feeling on all sides, and restore confidence in its author; but, on the other hand, there is a vein of spite and ill-temper throughout. He has maintained a mysterious silence as to the President and his cabinet. He has no words of conciliation with them and none of commendation for them. He has vinced no care to spare their feelings or position any more than those of the common enemy. The random fire of the Russians at Schastopol, of which he seems so fond as an illustration, may be fitly employed to show up his own conduct. He fires away without seeming to know or care whom he kills, democrate or republicans, his enemies or his friends, or himself.

In the first place, he lifted the curtain when the play was half over. He made his issue with the President on the 9th of December, and the reasons which he assigned for it at Chicago were all of subsequent origin. He begins and ends just where it suits himself best. He uses and omits such parts of the history of the struggle as may seem calculated to give plausibility to his own position. For instance, he says:

"When I found an effort being made during the recent session of Congress to force a constitution upon the people of Kansas against their will, and to force that State into the Union with a constitution which the people had rejected by 10,000 majority. I felt bound, as a man of honor, as a representative of Illinois, bound by every consideration of duty, of fidelity, and of patriotism to resist, to the utmost of my power, the cousummation of that fraud."

How uncandid to pretend that this was the point in

ism to resist, to the atmost of my power, the consumma-tion of that fraud."

How uncandid to pretend that this was the point in the history of the contest at which he made his issue. Everybody kows that Judge Douglas had gone to the ut-most extreme against the policy of admitting the Terri-tory before the people had voted in any way on the ques-tion. He says he did so and so when—"the people had rejected the constitution by ten thousand majority." He did all this on the 2th of December, 1857, and the vote to which be refers did not occur till the 4th of January. did all this on the 2th of December, 1834, and the vote to which he refers did not occur till the 4th of January, 1858. The people had not even voted on the slavery article when he raised this extreme issue with the President. The Judge declared his determination togo against the admission of the State, no matter how the people might vote. Who has forgotten that, after having declared at Springfield, on the 12th of June, that "Kansas is of a petition for redress of grievances;" that all that had been done was "null and void from the beginning." He at the same time interposed the omission of the convention to submit the whole of the constitution to a voice.

so a pelition for roless of grisvances;" that all that had been done was "until and void from the "beginning," He at the same time interposed the omission of the correction to a work of the people, against the admission of the control of the people, against the admission of the State, having a Springfield notified the free-State party that if they are all the people of the contitution, and Kansas, in consequence, became a slave State, the result must be upon themselves, indicating the relation of the poundation, and the state of the contitution, and Kansas, in consequence, became a slave State, the result must be upon themselves, indicating the relation of the people, under the organization, the final the state of the state should be loaded, or all coasions, of the perfect freedom of the people, under the organization, the state should not be admitted, became the adopted way was not satisfactory to Congress. He claimed the right of the designation of the continuous properties and the state of the state should not be admitted, became the adopted way was not satisfactory to Congress. He claimed the right of the admission of Kansas, is speaking of the designation of properties and the state of the

election of delegates, and in December, by a direct vote on the naked question of slavery or no slavery. The question was not whether the people should have a right to decide for themselves whether they would have a right to decide for themselves whether they would have slavery or not; but it was a question of whether, having the opportunity to exercise it, and refusing to do so twice, they were to be indulged in an indefinite number of opportunities; or, in other words, whether those who refused to vote should be counted. The anti-slavery men could have elected free-State delegates, or they could have voted down the alavery clause. How absurd it is, then, in Mr. Douglas to pretend that it was a question whether the people should decide for or against slavery. They had actually exercised that right. The Lecompton convention conceded to the people that right.

But we are still more amazed that Mr. Douglas should speak of the Crittenden-Montgomery amendment as "a perfect exposition of the doctrine of popular sovereignty." Of all the phases assumed by the Kansas imbrogilo, this, to our mind, was the most absurd, reckless, and dangerous. It was nothing short of a proposition to delegate to the people of Kansas not only the right to make a State, but to admit it into the Union, no matter what its character might be. It assumed that the Lecompton constitution had not been fairly made, and for that rea election of delegates, and in December, by a direct vote

lamation, but he had no discretion. His once was musisterial. Now, if Mr. Douglas felt it his duty to remand the Lecompton constitution, as "a man of honor," because it was a fraud, how could he consent, as "a man of honor," to permit the same people to become a State and bring it into the Union through any measure of fraud they might see proper to practice? If he was bound to see that the Lecompton constitution was fairly made, how could he disregard that duty as to any one subsequently made. The proposition is too absurd for discussion; and yet this is the measure which Mr. Douglas can go out of his way to commend in his anxiety to justify his own vagaries on this question and to flatter his mongrel associates in the work of resisting the administration. Had he shown half the willingness to overflook whatever of error there may be in the English bill, he could have made it acceptable to all his followers, and the party might have much more towards a reconciliation of former friends.

We certainly have no inclination to renew the controversy with men of our own party about Kansas, and we heartily regret that the address of Judge Douglas was not such as to command our unqualified approval. The question of admitting Kansas under the Lecompton constitution has been disposed of and the position of the party fixed by the action of the majority in Congress; and it is now only necessary to entire harmony in the future that those who preferred a different course should acquiesce in and sustain the ajdustment that has been made. The responsibilities of this policy must be met, and those who intend to remain of the party must be willing to share in that work. There can be no half-way ground. Those who are not for us are against us. To this point all must inevitably come within a brief period. The action of the administration on the Kansas imbroglio will be made the ground of special and violent hostility to it and the party, and men will have to take sides. If there be men of our party who think it unworthy of continued support because of its action on this question, they will have to leave us and go to the enemy. This we cannot prevent, however much we may regret it. But submission to the decksion of the majority is indispensable to the organization and future success of the party. Without this we never can have harmony in our support of men or principles. We do not wish to see decayercats necessived for the proner adrocacy of a policy different from that adopted by the administration and the majority in Congress, so long as the question was an open one; but now that it has been decided, those who pen ist in hostility to what has been done evince a disposition to "rule or ruin"—to nid the common enemy and damage the democracy. Those who pensist in this course are no longer democrate in fact, and have no claim on the confidence and support of the party. As for the nominees for office, so far as they are willing to acquiesce in the decision that has been had on the Kansas question, and to sustain the party in its contests with the common enemy, we say they should have the support of all, though they may have preferred a different adjustment of the Kansas imbroglio. But there are a class of men in different parts of the country claiming to be democrate, and asking democratic support, who are constantly making open war on the administration and on the policy of the party. Such men are not entitled to democratic support any more than are republicans. They should be treated as of the enemy. DOUGLAS AND THE DEMOCRACY

(From the Richmon | South, July 17.1

In the interest of the South, the Union and the party, In the interest of the South, the Union and the party, we suggested a reunion of the northern democracy as affording the only possible hope for the defeat of the abolitionists in 1869. The circumstances of the moment were peculiarly favorable to an adjustment of the Lecompton difficulty. The Kanrus controversy had been settled, the public mind was quiet, and no issue remained to exasperate and inflame the democratic organization. So far as might be foreseen the future was full of peace. It was only necessary that the dead issues of the past should be buried out of sight, in order to effect a perfect reconciliation between the hostile wings of the de-